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GRAND OPERA HOUSE—" Fritz in Iroland."
HAYERLY'S NIBLO'S GANDRN—" My Partner."
HAYERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" That from Cattaraugus."
HATERIA'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-" Fun en th Bristol."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—" Hazel Kirke."
PARK THEATRE—" Little Nell and the Marchionesa."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTEELS.
STANDARD THEATRE—" Bilice Taylor."
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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The evacuation of Caudahar is to begin on Wednesday next. - The tenor of the Greek reply to the Powers is published. ..... Mr. Goschen has informed the Porte that England will hold it responsible for the safety of Mr. Sater and the payment of the ransom demanded for him.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 839 to 131, after hearing Premier Ferry on the Tunis quarrel.

DOMESTIC .- The United States Senate met vesterday and the political debate was resumed. - The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his plan for the redemption of 6 per cent bonds falling due Governor Cornell has vetoed the Cunningham Relief bill. = A landslide near Port Jervis, N. Y., has interrupted navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. —— The Treasury of Dorsey County, Ark., was robbed Sunday by a band of masked men. —— A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in Central California, Sunday. Ex-Attorney-General Devens has been appointed to succeed Justice Soule upon the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, === The New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has decided that the conviction of Hart Moore, Collector of Middlesex County, for embezzlement, was unconstitutional, and Moore will be released from prison. === Ex-Congressman Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, R. L. is dead.

Onferences in Brooklyn and Yonkers were held yesterday. == J. & L. F. Kuntz, brewers, suspended business, with liabilities of over \$300,000. == Seventy-five paintings of the Gifford collection were sold at auction. === The Assembly committee discussed matters relating to the piers. News of severe sufferings at sea were received. The entries for the dog show closed.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with occasional light rain and slightly lower temperature. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 61°; lowest, 41°; average, 4918°.

Thirty-eight Senators-just one-half the number-were absent and paired yesterday, but the debating machine rumbled along as usual.

The Brooklyn clergyman who intimated that the officers of the church "covered with the hand" the amount put in the collection plate and then informed one of these officers that he had "made an ass of himself," can hardly be considered as an ornament to the profes-

The entries for the Bench Show make a greater number than ever before and include some noticeable acquisitions. The popularity of the dog show is plainly increasing every year, and the indications are that this year's exhibition will present a better appearance than any of its predecessors.

"It's an ill wind." A dockbuilder yesterday testified before the Assembly Sub-Committee, now sitting in this city, that the filth dumped in the bay by the Street-Cleaning Bureau had driven away the worms which formerly attacked the beams of the piers. Mr. Williams, chairman of the Sub-Committee, was much astonished to learn that street-cleaning refuse was dumped in the bay.

Although active speculation regarding the Conservative leadership has been apparently suspended, the prospect that Lord Beacons-field may ever resume that position does not improve. Although, he shows great vital tenacity, it must be taken into account that his condition has been precarious for a fortnight past, and that he is in his seventy-seventh

In response to an appeal from the Greek Consul-General, Mr. Botassi, a subscription such as Mr. Thurlow Weed suggested has been begun for the Scio sufferers. Several thousand dollars have already been obtained, and the subscriptions come in rapidly. Relief from this country can be of more speedy benefit in the far-off Ægean Sea than perhaps many realize. Money subscriptions can of course be cabled to the Relief Committee at Constantinople; and if a Government ship of provisions should be sent, there would still be much distress to be relieved when it had reached its

The Greek reply is, after all, indefinite. The Government is apparently ready to take all it n get from Turkey, provided it can do so ut causing an outbreak at home, where reat expectations have been formed. It pro-

poses a clever expedient in suggesting that the unceded portion of Thessaly and Epirus should be set up as a self-governing province, like Bulgaria or Eastern Roumelia. This plan accords with Mr. Gladstone's Anglo-Turkish policy, which, be said five years ago, was "to encourage the gradual entancipation of the subject-races by investing them with the power of local self-government." The Greeks expect, no doubt, that the proposed province would in time make use of its autonomy to throw off the Turkish yoke and join the parent State. Europe is, however, rather tired of the Turce-Greek question and is not likely to entertain any other settlement than that proposed at Constantinople.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S PLAN.

In all essential respects, the course which Secretary Windom has decided to pursue was foreshadowed correctly in an editorial of THE TRIBUNE on Wednesday last. The Secretary calls and announces his readiness to pay the six per cent bonds which become redeemable after June 30. But he announces that, if any holders of these bonds desire to have them remain unpaid at a lower rate of interest-three and one-half per cent-they can do so by complying with simple regulations for the protection of the Treasury and of possible purchasers. If many see fit to take that course, the larger part of the means available for the payment of the six per cents will remain at the command of the Secretary, and he will then proceed to call five per cent bonds with a similar announcement.

Persons interested in speculation in bonds have been quite auxious to believe this course open to some technical objection. The question of its legality, however, is said to have been carefully considered by the law officers of the Government, and it is stated that no legal objection is discovered. It is difficult to see what reasonable objection could be made to an arrangement which is desired both by the creditor and the debtor. If Jones holds a note against Smith, which he prefers not to collect, and desires to have the money remain where it is, at 312 per cent interest, rather than to receive payment in full, and if Smith also finds that arrangement desirable, it is not easy to see what business anybody else has to object. Of course, it is puerile to say that the Government asks delay in payment when it gives formal notice of its readiness to pay in full. Neither is it important for the Secretary of

the Treasury to state at what time, or in what amounts, he will sell four per cent bonds in order to provide means of payment. He has in hand, placed at his disposal by a special enactment, a large amount of money already. With this he can anticipate the surplus revenue for the rest of the year, or any part of it. In this way \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 of the six per cents can be paid as early as July 1, if the Secretary pleases and if so many are offered, without any sale whatever of the four per cents until later. Hence he has ample power to consult the convenience of the Government. and to consider the probable course of the market, in offering new bonds for sale. As it is possible that the sale of the entire amount authorized may not be found necessary, the Secretary may with reason choose to exercise his discretion in regard to placing them upon the market before his other resources have been employed. With the sale of the entire amount of four per cents authorized. the Treasury would probably have over \$200,000,000 to be applied to the payment of debt before January 1, and it is possible that the amount of six and five per cent bonds on which payment will be desired may not be as large as this. In that case, the Secretary would probably prefer to sell less than the full amount authorized of the new bonds, because they cannot be redeemed for a long time. It is evident that the Secretary intends so to employ his resources as to keep the money market easy and undisturbed, during the spring and summer, and the tendency of his operations will necessarily be toward a low rate of interest at commercial centres. It may be added that his prudence and caution in maturing his plans are evidence that his steps will b taken with care and wise conservatism.

THE OPPOSITION TO SENATOR ROBERTSON The boastful assertion by friends of Senator Conkling that "the nomination of Mr. Robertson will never be confirmed " will only amuse people who have good memories. Exactly the same boasts were made, by the same men, when the nomination of Collector Merritt was pending. Down to the final vote, it was believed, by the class of men who think what Senator Conkling wishes to have them think, that he was certain to be victorious. When the vote came, be was beaten badly.

There is every reason to believe that the Administration is stronger to-day than that of President Hayes was when Collector Merritt was nominated, and that Senator Conkling has less strength in the Senate than he had then. President Hayes was in a position of great embarrassment. He had offended nearly every active and influential leader of his party by one feature or another of his course. The question whether his course was wise or unwise is not perfinent here; that it had for a time alienated many Republicans from him is undisputed. In addition, the party was not yet entirely united in respect to the efforts for resumption of specie payments. Not a few Republican Senators desired, on that account, to see the influence of the Administration lessened. But the most serious difficulty was that the removal of General Arthur, after he had been retained for so long a time, and had been openly assured that his conduct of the office had been praiseworthy, was a step the justice of which was seriously questioned, even by many who were earnest supporters of the President.

Under all these disadvantages, President Hayes had to confront a Senate largely composed of zealous adherents of General Grant. During eight years of uninterrupted sway that element, of which Mr. Conkling was the recognized leader, had filled many seats in the Senate, and had attached to itself by political alliances many Senators who desired "harmony in the party." This element regarded the Administration of President Hayes as a mere interregnum, which would serve to break the force of the popular objection to three consecutive terms, and looked upon General Grant as predestined to be nominated and elected again in 1880. Since that time a great change has occurred in the membership of the Senate, but a still greater change in the feelings of many who then followed the lead of Mr. Conkling. Only seven of the eighteen Republicans who voted against the confirmation of General Merritt are now members of the Senate. But the prestige, cohesion and hopefulness of the third-term phalanx have vanished, and there is now no expectation that Senator Conkling will again wield, as next friend of the President, the influence which he enjoyed to the full under President

Grant. In 1879, when Collector Merritt was confirmed, although Mr. Blaine had been the

in sympathy with the course pursued by Presdent Hayes. Indeed, important appointments in Maine were made contrary to his wishes, and apparently for the purpose of breaking his influence. Now Mr. Blaine is a member of the Administration, and at least ten of the Republican Senators elected this year have been his warm friends. Moreover, Mr. Windom is Secretary of the Treasury, whose friends in the Senate from Minnesota and other States are not likely to vote against confirming his choice for the most important post in his department, and Mr. Sherman, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, can now employ his well-known abilities on the floor of the Senate. All these circumstances indicate that Mr. Conkling is likely to command much less support among Republicans in 1881 that he did in 1879.

The promotion of Collector Merritt is not only agreeable to his wishes, but it removes the possibility of construing the change as discourtesy or injustice to him. The only men who are now crying out that he ought to be kept in the office two years longer are followers of Mr. Conkling, the very man who was so anxious only a short time ago to have Collector Merritt removed at an early day. In another and important respect, too, the situation is very different from that of 1879. At that time the Republicans of the Legislature were almost unanimous in adherence to General Arthur. Now they have voted unanimously approving the nomination of Senator Robertson, and after long delay and much effort, the opponents of that vote do not yet find themselves strong enough in either house to re-

THE "CHEAP JOHNS" SHOCKED.

The virtuous airs Democratic Senators are giving themselves over the "bargain" which the Republicans are supposed to have made with Mahone could hardly be surpassed in a Magdalene Asylum. Don't these gentlemen know, and know that everybody else knows, that the Democratic party, in whose name and behalf this virtuous indignation is flaunted, is a painted and bedizened trollop that has walked the streets for thirty years, trading with all comers, from the restless Free Soiler of 1850 to the fresh Greenbacker of to-day? The party has not earned an honest dollar in fifty years. Unpaid abor supported the Southern wing of it before the war, and Northern Democrats always bought the offices they held by answering the pretation. In the first place, the debates in the crack of the slave-driver's whip and yielding a boot-licking support to an institution they did not and could not believe in. They talk of

turn for making Charles Summer Senator redeems handed in a resignation. "For Sale," and, top of everything, the beguiting suggestion, "If you don't see what you want ask for it." There was never a party so poor in principle or weak in numbers that the Democrats could not strike up some sort of a trade with-it; and it might be added, never a party that traded with them that did not get cheated. that traded with them that did not get cheated. In this city, where they have at least two fac-tions always, there is never an election in Under this act, Judge Sanford would receive

the third party which, under various names-"Labor Reformers," "Greenbackers," "Nationals," etc., etc.,-has had votes to sell during promptly, for the sake of judges and suitors the past five or six years. If there are, we do alike not recall them. Flagrant instances of this sort of bargaining are Maine and California, where they sold out everything, and Ohio, Indiana and other Western States, where fell to quarrelling over the division. Indeed, so strong is the habit or instinct-whichever it is-of trade, which possesses them, that they have been in some instances suspected even of trading with the Prohibitionists, which is about as incredible as the devil's taking holy-water in a barter with the priests. It was notorious that they traded constantly with the Greenbackers in the last Congress, and were more than ready, in the event of the Presidential election falling into the House and the hands of the Rev. Mr. De La Matyr, to trade with that statesman upon almost any terms. That they made advances to Senator Mahone no one doubts, and it is not improbable that we shall have before long the particulars of the negotiation from one of the

In the face of these notorious facts Democratic Senators pretend to be shocked at the thought of a "bargain" between the Republicans in the Senate and the Virginia Anti-Bourbons. We published interviews with few of them who happened to be in this city in Monday's TRIBUNE. Senator Jonas, of Louisiana-where we presume political trading is unknown-says the reason why the Democrats are obstructing the pubbusiness is because they determined to defeat as disreputable a bargain as was ever made." Senator Jones, of Florida, says they are "fighting to prevent the delivery of the goods in the Republican bargain," putting it on very high ground. Senator Mel'herson, of New-Jersey, is equally pronounced and positive. He says, with emphasis, that the Democratic Senators " will not give their express or implied sanction to what seems to be a bargain," while for his own part he "will never consent to any compromise with wrong," Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who has been openly and frequently charged with holding his seat in the Senate by the terms of a "bargain," takes the same high ground and says that, although they are anxious to go into executive session and confirm the nominations of the President, they will never be a party to one of the most outrageous political bargains that was ever made.

And so the political Cheap Johns go on. Shocked beyond measure, all of them, at the idea of a "political bargain." What a queer spectacle it is, to be sure. And they don't seem to know that their attitude is more amusing than impressive.

THE CASE OF JUDGE SANFORD.

The learned lawyer who lately declared that section 11 of Article .VI. of the State Constitution could not apply to the case of Judge Sanford, seems not only to have misconceived the intention of the Constitution, but also to have been unaware of facts which go to prove the principal opponent of General Grant in the contrary. As Mr. Luther R. Marsh argues not occur to Mr. Davis. This reasoning could is an avowed melodrama. It has been viewed in terior, that Minister can, by his mere order, bank Convention, he was by no means in a letter, portions of which we print, only have been adopted by an unscrupulous London as an excellent play of its peculiar kind, persons named in the report for a period of from the convention.

it would certainly appear from the mere wording of those sections of the judiciary article which relate to impeachments and removals, that the latter section was framed with an express view to just such cases as that of Judge Sanford. The former obviously was meant to cover cases of wilful misconduct. The Assembly impeaches; the Senate and the Court of Appeals try; and while judgment in case of conviction is not to extend beyond removal and disqualification to hold office, the person impeached is liable also to "indictment and punshment according to law." A judicial officer, under impeachment, is suspended until acquittal. The idea of moral delinquency is apparent throughout, and as there is no limit placed on the discretion of the Legislature, there is no shade of misconduct which could not be punished under this section. No other provisions were needed except perhaps to cover instances of mental and physical disability, which could not be treated as crimes, and tife remedy here was provided in Section 11 of the same article.

This reads as follows: Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concur therein. All ju-dicial officers, except those mentioned in this section, and except Justices of the Peace and Judges and Justices of Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the cause thereof be entered on the jour erved with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard. On the ques ion of removal, the yeas and mays shall be entered on

Neither the procedure set up here nor the terms used have any necessary relation to moral offences. They may have been intended to cover such offences, but the very character of the words seems to show that causes of removal involving no personal reproach were chiefly slature and Governor to remove has been in the sion should have been made, if the framers of the mind. But while it is of interest to show the obvious meaning of the two sections, the ques-"bargains!" And with nose in the air! Why, the hypocrites know there isn't a thing about the old party that isn't for sale. And nothing anywhere that it won't buy if it can only pay in lottery tickets—political chances of the Kentucky and Louisiana sort.

Thirty years ago this very year of grace the Democratic party was standing on its head for joy over a successful dicker in offices in Massachpætta between thereafter and the European and Europ sichusetts between themselves and the Free | was charman of the Senate Judiciary Commit-Soilers, they taking the Governor and giving the | fee, and prepared the report of the Committee Free Soilers the Senator. Perhaps the fact that they got George S. Boutwell for Governor in re-

the memory of that transaction. They have been | Again, the lawyers who have raised the ques standing in the market-place ever since. Trade! tion that the claim might be made that Judge Why, the party is hung all over with placards Sanford's salary should continue, if the "For Sale," and, top of everything, the beguiting legality of his removal were disputed, do not which will get first to market, and the faction lie has been disabled since the summer of that "gets left" invariably lifts up its hands 1878, and has received nearly \$15,000 for and rolls up its eyes in horror at the idea of which too service has been rendered. No one There may be States in the Union where certainly been treated with great consideration they have not traded or offered to trade with and delicacy, and the time has come to take into

JEFFERSON DEVIS'S MEMORIES.

It cannot be said that much has been ex-pected of Mr. Jeffersen Davis, since he disapthey undertook to divide the spoils and finally peared from public life under his wife's water proof cloak, in Georgia, some time in May, His career closed when he walked, with his empty water-pail, cloak and crimi-nating boots, into the arms of the Federal soldiers, and since that time he has served no purpose except to preserve his own place in history with a periodical small of untamed Davis to be reconstructed, or looked to see him render service of any kind to the people whom he led into a sea of fire. But as even bad temper is often annusing, it was at least supposed that Mr. Davis might be found entertaining of times, if only through the variety and picturesqueness of his diatribes against the Union. Robert Toombs, for example, is rather enjoyable than otherwise and when Mr. Davis made the famous remark that he had never yet seen "a reconstructed Southern woman," it raised hopes that he might atone in part for his political crimes by becoming a successful political Thersites.

But the bitterness of a dull man is weariness to the soul, and a dull man Mr. Jefferson Davis assuredly is. He has been writing his memoirs, and some extracts from the book, which is about appearing, are printed on the sixth page of this paper. Mr. Davis was to describe what is to an American the most interesting war ever waged, which was crowded on both sides with strong and rugged figures, and he was to describe it from the most picturesque point of view possiblethat of the lender of the lost cause, the fallen chieftain. If we are to judge of the work from these extracts—the selection was made by a friendly newspaper-his story of the Great Rebellion will be as wearisome as one of his own reports while he was President Pierce's Secretary of War. It would seem as if Mr. Davis's enemy might have written-not a book against him-but his own book for him. If this book was relied upon to preach the gospel of secession to future generations of Southerners, the message will be heard by few.

There are some points of novelty in his presentation of the Rebel's side of the great controversy. Perhaps the most remarkable of them all is that in which he repreaches the Southern officers in the United States Navy for having surrendered their ships to the Government. This the lofty moralist of Beau-voir says was done "under an idea more ereditable to their sentiment than to their knowledge of the nature of our Constitutional "Union." As Mr. Davis understood "our Constitutional Union," the Navy belonged to the States and not to the General Government, and therefore every Southern officer should have taken his ship over to the Confederate cause. In other words, should have stolen them. The possibility that such a distribution might not have been strictly just as between the two sections, all other considerations outside, does

conscience or a disordered intellect. Mr. Davis's statements of the right of seces of the Dred Scott decision, the reasons for secession, the Missouri Compromise, State Sovereignty, etc., will be read with interest because they come from him, but they are written in a pedantic style, personal portraits are utterly stiff uninteresting. Perhaps the most edifying utterance of all those quoted is his declaration that the Rebels were "the true friends" and the Union men "the real enemies" of the "Constitutional Union." This sounds like an echo of Democratic speeches in the last campagn, and suggests the propriety of making Jefferson Davis the Democratic candidate in 1884.

That was a very pathetic and suggestive incident

recorded in yesterday's papers where a gentleman who had formerly led a fast life, been Lieutenant-Governor of his State and Member of Congress, but had abandoned politics and returned to honest labor, being at work on the streets in Charleston, S. C., there fell under his lifted pick from a garbage cart a copy of The Congressional Record containing one of his own speeches. What a reminder this ought to be to all of us that we cannot escape the Consequences of our own sinful acts. Even though we repent of them, and abandon them, and try in some humble, honest and laborious occupation to bury the memory of them in oblivion forever, the garbage cart backs up and dumps before us itaremorseful and ruthless reminders. Here is a lesson which should be taken to heart by every Member of Congress. "Be sure your sin will find you out." You | Burmah, and lives alone in the house once occupied may think, when the elequence inside of you is fermenting and foaming and sizzling to find a vent, your impassioned rhetoric on to the dead level of The Congressional Record, and beat the calm surface of that great National slop-bowl into wild and troubled froth. Don't you do it! You'll be sorry the next day, and the next, and always. Other people may not read it. They probably will not, But the speech will follow you forever. You can no more escape it than Colonel Frederic A. Conkling's andiences can escape the XXXVIIth Congress and the 84th Regiment. It is liable to come up to you in any place and at any moment. And even if you abandon your present mode of life and seek a subsistence in the humblest occupation by honest toil, the Nemesis that never sleeps will follow you, and when you least expect it fire it at you from a gar-

Mr. Conkling is said to feel sad rather than pug-macious. Let us have peace.

It is perhaps perceptible to the Bosses that the party can get along without them better than they can get along without the party.

All the Democratic Senators agree in thinking that their party is making capital by the deadlock during all the Evira Session biundering of the Hayes Administration that they were supported by the people, and it was not till the elections went against them that they saw how mistaken they were.

there are many intelligent, and respectable Republicans in Louismana. He says he hopes the President | practical jest, and has not infrequently amused himill appoint them to offices, for all the present officeolders are bad men. It would not be safe for the President to accept the word of Mr. Jonas or any ther Southern Democrat as sufficient guarantee for the Republicanism of anybody. The chances are not the man whom he would recommend as a Re-ultiern would turn out to be a good chough bemo-at to allow the Bourbons to do as they pleased.

The able Senators are pairing-off at Washington to the public business is at a standstill, and not an -holder, even if he has been appointed, can get his office. The deadlock seems to be one of the slowing instances of bad management devel-

portunity to escape for him to defend the political orality of South Carolina. He was reported to be heavily surcharged with a speech on this interesting will give a hield description of the way in which an expert sen of chivalry can vote between 1,500 and penses by the Prince, 2 one times in one day, he will command a wide andhence. The feat has been accomplished repeatedly in South Carolina. It it had not been, Mr. would not be occupying a seat in the United

from Ohio, who has just left the White House, ex-pecting darkness to cover the land on his depar-ture." The wanting cause of Bossism will not be trengthened by sneers of that calibre.

Mr. Tilden is said to be fresh and frisky. That is more than can be said of his party.

It is the ununimous opinion of the Democratic Senators that Mahone is politically dead, but that aless they stand on him and jump occasionally, he will come to life again. It is a pietty weak party which is arraid to give a corpse a chance.

The peril of a split in the Republican party is no longer large enough to be perceptible.

THE DRAMA.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Rowe's drollery entitled "Fun on the Bristol" was presented at Haverly's Theatre and received with hearty laughter by a numerous audience. Mr. Bariley Campbell's strong drama of "My Partner," was efficiently represented with the sub-

Louis Aldrich
Mr. (diver II. Barr
Mr. Frank Mordaurt
Mr. J. F. Brank
Mr. J. F. Brank
Mr. J. F. Brank
Mr. A. W. Hagne Mr. Guerne, Jr.
Mr. N. G. Breynolds
Mr. N. G. Breynolds
Miss Bora Goldfriewith
Miss Lidels Goode
Mr. Louisa More
Gharles T. Parsice Net Singleton Major Henry Clay Britt Mr. Mathew Brandon Josiah Seragga wan Bowler kr. Welmuton Wildery (r. Jin Johnson Ley Brandon

The present week is accounted one of the dullest in the season; yet it passed in a lively manner at most of the local theatres and it was signalized by several pleasurable incidents. Miss Lotta came forward at the Park Theatre as Little Nell and the Marchieness and had a cheerful greeting from a large and kindly assemblage. Her acting has lost nothing of its usual vigor and sprightliness. Her sentiment is still somewhat artificial and is shorn of its effect by the latent mischief and suppressed gleefulness of her temperament, Her farce on the other hand, is of the true sort, full of character, drollery, and the pleasant qualities of a winning personality. The old play was mounted with appropriate scenery, and was acted with a satisfactory cast of the parts. Mr. Bradshaw found especial favor as the exuberant Dick Swireller. Quilp was acted with ability by Mr. Anderson, but was made somewhat needlessly horrible. The full cast was as follows:

as ns foliows.

Little Neil
The Marchioness
Old Grandfather Trent. W. H. Wallts
Old Grandfather Trent. C. H. Bradshaw
Daniel Quilp P. A. Anderson
Sampson Brass H. B. Bradley
Neil Trent P. Percy
Octkey Jack G. Wainstey
Mr. Sinm W. Allen
Reuben Kadger C. C. Parker
J. Müler

L. Wilnes, J. oxey Joe J. K. HI J. Smith
C. Hammond
Miss Lulu Jordan
Mrs. G. C. Roniface
Miss Julia Hauchett
Miss J. Perter
Miss M. Morgan
Mrs. C. Swain

Mr. Wallack ended his engagement at his theat in "A Scrap of Paper." The piece was smoothly acted and with brilliant effect. There was enthusiastic and long-continued applause when the curtain finally fell, and in response to this summons Mr. Wallack came before the curtain and made a brief and exceedingly felicitous speech of farewell. the new theatre as in the old," he said, "I shall always be your zealous and faithful servant." Mr. Wallack spoke with much feeling and his audience manifested a cordial good will. "The World" will be produced here to-night. Several of the scenes are known to be especially magnificent. The piece

and if well done it ought to afford an agreeable lied to the more intellectual form of theatriculent PERSONAL.

It is reported that Mrs. Hooner, a nicce of ex-Minister Stoughton, is the author of the new novel Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, of the Protestant Epico.

pal Church, has reached his home in Brooklyn, after a tour abroad of six months. Mr. J. G. Whittier was in Boston the other day, in

excellent health and spirits, throwin g off duringhis visit two stanzas for the album of a friend, Sir Frederick Leighton intends to exhibit in the Grosvenor Gallery this spring his portrait of Mrs. Ellen Grant Sartoris.

Mr. Frank D. Millet is making the studies for the costumes to be worn in the Greek play soon to be

For the first time in his life Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, of The Commercial Advertiser, is confined to his lad with illness. He is suffering from a severe attack of sciatica at his residence, Monmonth Beach, N. J. Mr. Edward A. Freeman, the English historian, is

coming to this country in the autumn, partly to see the great Republic and partly for the good of his health. He will give some lectures in Baltimore and in Boston. Mr. R. Barrett-Browning, the clever son of the poet, has been painting a prisoner under examina-

tion by a monk in one of the dungeons of the Inquisition. The influence of his father's poetry is s.4 to be often discernible in Mr. Browning's pictures. Miss Abigail B. Judson, of Plymouth, Mass., lately passed her ninetieth birthday. She is a sister of the late Adoniram Judson, the famous missionary to by him. The Boston Courier says that its front doer has never been opened since his body was carried through, and Miss Judson orders that it shall remain shot until her own funeral takes place.

The Hon. William Walter Phelps and his wife have been enjoying a journey more delightful even than that described in the "Adventures of a Phaeton"-since their drive from Nice to Florence along the Corniche road was taken amid palms and roses, with snow-peaks above, the Mediterranean below. and sanshine everywhere. It was while they were on their ten days' journey, hearing nothing of the outer world, that the burning of the Nice Theatre took place, and their friends in America, not knowing of their departure, became alarmed about them, When at last they reached their Florence botel two telegrams were handed to Mr. Phelps before he had time to alight. The first, from the Hon, S. B. Chit. tenden, read: "Are you hurt?" Mr. Phelps must tenden, read: "Are you hurt?" Mr. Phelps must have wondered if his friends 4,000 miles away could feel his pains before he could! The second telegram said: "Nomina'ed Minister to Anstris." This only intensified the mystery; and great was the wonderment until Mr. John Bigelow, who has been wintering in Florence, appeared, and saying. "If you won't think it's my practice in cipher dispatches that gives me mystical lore. I can explain proceeded to unravel the tangle. For the first time the new Minister to Austria heard of the burning of the thearte and realized that Mr. Chittenden's "Are you hurt?" had not the slightest reference to the lightning of a totally unexpected nomination. The Crown Prince of Germany is said to be one

of the strongest and most expert swimmers in the German Army, and during the summer months he's accustomed to take exercise early every morning in the vast swimming school specially devoted to the use of the garrison at Potsdam. He is a man of jovial temperament, by no means adverse to a harmles self, when the school has been full of huge guards men undergoing their aquatic drill, by swimming rapidly up to some clumsy Anak, seizing him by the neck and ducking his head under water until he gasped again. But Frederick William can take ta well as play a joke, and one morning, having so ceeded in submerging several of the giant greatdiers belonging to the celebrated First Regiment-in which he himself had served his military appearticeship—he called out aloud: "Now you may try
it on with me if you can!" He had hardly spoken
these words when his neck was grasped from behind, as in a vice, and he found himself compelled
to be from several involuntary dives, so prolonged
that he presently fell short of breath, and swallowe
aconsiderable quantity of water. As soon as he coul
get his month above water he cried out that "he had
more than enough," and his colossal innuerser let mere than enough," and his colossal immerser is him go. The Crown Prince, when he had recovered his breath, turned to the grenadier, still inthe water, and asked his name. Two days later the tall grenadier discovered that a fortnight's leave had been granted him to visit his family, and he was generously provided with money for traveling ga-penses by the Prince.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The Melbourne Exhibition will remain open uptil the end of the present month, and, as that date draws nature is shown by his allusion in his l'attaburg interview to ex President Hayes as "our friend in whether or not the expense incurred has product National Bank in McDourne, and both French and Germans to establish a line of vessels to the colony. On the other hand, the expense has been large and a grands structure remains to be kept up at public expense of

A New-Haven man, described by The Journal and Courier as " a distinguished politician and poist," recently went to Hartford on business. During his absence some wag broke into his office and suspense from the ceiling a suit of clothes belonging to the co senter skilfully stuffed with newspapers. Several friends of "the distinguished politician and jurist," who be perceived bad odors emanating from the room, broken to see what the trouble was and, to their horror, there hung the apparent cause. The shock experienced by all present was so great that no one dared approach the bady, but messengers were at once sent to the coroses, the chief of police, the prosecuting afterney and the town agent, and very soon these otherals were on had Deputy Jadier-elect Stevens, Constator Ensore and others were immediately procured to sit on the coroses jury. Before a verdict was reached, however, the bar was discovered. One point involved in the dispute between

France and Italy as to the ownership of Tunis is the coral fishing industry. The Italians are able to monopolize this branch of commerce by reason of an imperior Convention of 1862, which reduced the annual tax for Italian corni fishers from 800 to 400 francs, the larger sum being exacted for French fishers who obtained the right by treaty of the same date. The first coral feben of modern times on the Tunisian coasts were two native of Marseilles, who, in 1604, formed a company for the working of these riches of the seas. Early in the preworking of these riches of the seas. Lany in ent century the coral industry was very important a Marseilles; in 1807 asventeen cutting and poished manufactories existed there, each employing many his dired hands. Since then coral has some what lost in fevor in France, but the fashion has been taken ap a Russia, the Levant, and elsewhere, the Italians suppling the market. It is this monopoly that the Marseilla and Algerians wish to see destroyed.

It is feared that there has been great mertallty among the bees in Western States during the past winter, not on account of the severe weather, howers, but because there was such a scant supply of footies summer that the industrious tribe failed to lay up ficient stores for the winter. A correspondent Chicago Times, who has visited a number of beersied in Kane County, Ill., reports the prevalent opinion two-thirds of the bees in the Northwest have died inst fall or will be dead before June 1. He was teld D. Martin, of Geneva, had lost six or eight swarms the had. B. C. Yates, of Geneva, had lost all of the James Woodman, of Blackberry, had two handre swarms; he now has two. The Barber brethers of b Fox, have lost twenty. Eugene Otis, of Batavia, id seventy swarms last spring; all are dead. William Soft of Batavia, put eighty-five in the cellar last fall; he will of Batavia, put eighty-five in the cellar last fail; he was not have twenty-five by the last of June. William bits of Aurora, has three swarms left out of a total of clely. W. Webster, of Elgin, has two out of thirty left. The statements are rather discouraging, it must be somitted but the losses enumerated are all in Kane County, the white clover crop on which the bees chiefly rely a bud failure last year. Until more definite reports confirm other localities one may at least hope that the area of destruction is small.

The Pall Mall Gazette calls attention to the fact that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus As a Ireland and the reasons commonly given for that never ure find a curious parallel in the "domicilio coata," exile without trial, which has existed in Italy since italy became a kingdom. There are elements in the label population which cannot be reached, so at least it is to lieved, by the ordinary law. The Camorra and the label in the new law of the label in the second s in the south of Italy, the hangers on and helpers of brigands-in a word, "I tristi," as they are significantly called in Italy—constitute these elements. No wifee can be found to give evidence, or none but periones; juries are afraid to condemn; and the offence frequently of such a nature—intimidation and the illustration and the illustration are to slip through even the fluo-meshed net of the fluoring in the illustration and the illustration are the illus penal code with little difficulty. Accordingly, standing law of Italy that on a police report to the feet, transmitted by the latter to the Minister of the